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DEATH.

CAREY.—On July 21st, at Sydney, Australia,
H. W. CAREY, late of China,
aged 79.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 27TH, 1914.

WE are glad to observe that in the British
Consular Report on the Trade of Canton
for the year 1913, prepared by Mr. J. W.
C. Davidson, some comment is made on
the delay in linking up Canton-Kowloon
and the Canton-Hankow railways. Lack
of capital is given as the reason for not
commencing this loop. The Consul says:
"This line would undoubtedly benefit
both railways, and it seems a short-sighted
policy to delay its construction, which is
estimated to cost \$350,000 to \$400,000." It
certainly does seem a short-sighted policy
to delay making this connection. The
Kwangtung section of the Canton-
Hankow railway will be about 210 miles
in length, and a recently published report
leads us to expect that by the end of the
year trains will be running all the way
from Canton to the district city of Hsin-
kuan (or Shichow). It seems that it
is not proposed to continue beyond this
point until the Hunan section is more
advanced towards completion, as the country
is sparsely inhabited between Hsinkuan
and the Hunan border. As bearing upon
the question of connecting up the two
lines we note that since the opening of the
line to Ying Tak receipts are said to have
almost doubled themselves, and there is
no doubt, the Consul says, that they could
be still further increased at the present
time but for the shortage of freight cars.

Traffic on the North River has been practically
at a standstill, and junks have
often taken more than a fortnight to cover
the distance between Hsinkuan and
Canton. The result has been a heavier
goods traffic than the railway can cope
with. That is very encouraging to the
shareholders, and if they do not see that
the railway is properly equipped for dealing
with the traffic which is offering they
will have only themselves to blame if the
enterprise does not prove as remunerative
as they were led to believe it would be.
The voice of the pessimist has frequently
been heard predicting that this railway
would never support itself on local traffic,
for the reason that the line, for scores of
miles, is laid on or near the river's bank,
and native boats glide down the river and
carry produce and merchandise with the
loss of little time and the expenditure of
no coals and little labour. But, on the
other hand, it has been pointed out that
"where there is trans-provincial trans-
ference of goods, either on one side of the
mountain that divides the two provinces,
or the other, there is the flow of the river
to contend against, and here, without
doubt, the train will have the pull over
river traffic, for in addition to piling
against the stream, there must be a re-
shipping of cargo, which cools have to
carry across the mountains." The test of
experience has already put the matter be-
yond dispute. "There has been a heavier
goods traffic than the railway can cope
with," and this fact alone is an eloquent
argument in favour of the early construc-
tion of the loopline which is intended to
link up the Canton-Hankow line with the
Canton-Kowloon line, for much of this
goods traffic which comes over the Kwang-
tung section of the Yue-Han railway is
doubtless intended for export from Hong-
kong. Three or four lakhs of dollars is
not a great sum to raise even in these
hard times. China, in common with the
rest of the world, is feeling and will con-
tinue to feel the effects of the calamitous
war in Europe. Her export trade, and
notably in silk, which is the most valuable
of all her exports, is in a parlous condi-
tion, and in many other respects the war
will be bad for China. She will find it
harder than ever to get loans for the
development of her resources, and rail-
way and other projects in China will be
seriously checked; but it ought not to be
a difficult matter to raise in the city of
Canton three or four lakhs of dollars for
an enterprise destined to be so highly re-
munerative as the projected loop line
around the city of Canton to connect the
Canton-Kowloon railway with the Canton-
Hankow line.

Mr. John K. Caldwell, Assistant
Japanese Secretary in the United States
Embassy in Tokyo, has been appointed
Consul-General at Vladivostok, and will
be succeeded in Tokyo by Mr. J. W.
Ballantine, recently appointed Vice and
Deputy-Consul-General in Yokohama.

The Government, says the Toronto
correspondent of *The Times*, is providing
the *Kamagata Maru* with medicines and
\$12,000 worth of food for the voyage
across the Pacific to Hongkong. The
authorities refused to supply the Hindus
with money for the return passage to
Calcutta, or to reimburse the Vancouver
Hindus for outlays in connection with the
venture.

Mr. Frank Grove has been appointed
Engineer-in-Chief of the proposed rail-
way from Nanking to Pingsiang, for
which the British and Chinese Corpora-
tion is providing a loan of \$8,000,000, at
5 per cent., the security being the line
itself. In the opinion of the surveyors
this route is "far the easiest between
Canton and the North, beyond all com-
parison better than the Canton-Hankow
line."

THE TYPHOON WARNING.

The typhoon signals which were hoisted
on Tuesday were taken down about half-
past two yesterday afternoon. The
weather conditions locally on Tuesday
and yesterday morning much resembled
those which prevailed on September 18th,
1906, when the Colony was visited by a
memorable typhoon.

The Captain of the *Hinsang* reports
that at 2 a.m. on the 25th inst. when in
latitude 21.29, long. 114.59 E., the wind
veered from S.S.W. to S. then E. and
N.E. with squalls of hurricane force.
The barometer fell to 29.35 (corrected).

What was experienced was evidently an
offshoot of the main depression, which
was ascertained yesterday to be
apparently travelling to the N.E.
At 9.10 last evening the American
Consulate informed that a cyclone or
typhoon was reported to be off Southern
Formosa moving N.E. or N.N.E.

SNOWFALL ON FUJI.

Above the eighth station on Mt. Fuji
there was a fall of snow on the 12th inst.,
and many pilgrims were obliged to seek
shelter at the various rest-houses.

THE WAR.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE GREAT BATTLE
IN BELGIUM.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

IMPORTANT STATEMENTS BY MR.
ASQUITH AND LORD KITCHENER.ADMIRATION FOR THE GALLANTRY OF THE
BRITISH TROOPS.

SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACKS BY THE FRENCH.

LONDON, August 25th.
11.35 a.m.

An official despatch issued in Paris stated that the Frenchmen
made four counter-attacks from Nancy and wrought havoc among the
Germans.

ARMIES TAKE UP FRESH POSITION.

LONDON, August 25th.
2.10 p.m.

The latest French *communiqué* says that on the orders of General
Joffre, Commander-in-Chief of the French forces, the French and British
troops in Belgium, after heavy fighting, have fallen back on covering
positions which would not have been left had not the Belgian resistance
enabled them to enter Belgium. The German Army had suffered so much
as to be compelled to arrest its counter-attacking movement and take up
fresh positions.

STATEMENT BY LORD KITCHENER.

LONDON, August 25th.
6.20 p.m.

Earl Kitchener, in the House of Lords, made his first speech as
Secretary of State for War. He emphasised that his position in the
Government involved adherence to neither party. Like those now so
willingly joining the Colours, his term of office was for the duration of the
war, or for three years. If the war lasted longer, then others would be
able to take their places and see the matter through. Serious conflicts were
ahead and considerable sacrifices would be willingly borne for our honour
and our position in the world, and they would be willingly shared by the
Dominions, who were sending a contingent and giving every assistance to the
Mother country. Our troops had already been in thirty-six hours' contact
with superior forces. They had maintained the best traditions of the
British soldier, and had behaved with the utmost gallantry. The
movements they were called upon to execute demanded the greatest
steadiness in the soldier, and skill in the Commanders. He had telegraphed
to Field-Marshal Sir John French: "Congratulate the troops on their
splendid work. We are proud of them." Lord Kitchener pointed
out the heavy casualties which an European war entailed. He emphasised
the smoothness of the mobilisation and of the transportation of the
Expeditionary Force, and paid a warm tribute to the readiness of the
Civilians to assist the Military. Over seventy battalions of Territorials,
with fine patriotism, had already volunteered for service abroad. Also,
the hundred thousand recruits already asked for had been practically
secured. Behind that we had the Reserves.

They knew how deeply France appreciated the value of Great
Britain's prompt assistance. It must also prove of high military
significance in restricting the sphere and determining the duration of
hostilities. Everyone would have rejoiced if the conditions of strategy
had permitted troops being ranged alongside the gallant Belgian army.
"Belgium, however, knows our sympathy and our resolution to make sure
that none of her sacrifices will have been unavailing," added Lord Kit-
chener, and he proceeded:—"While other countries have, under compulsory
service, brought their full resources into the field, we have still a vast reserve
to draw from the resources of the Mother country and the Dominions. The
response of the Dominions has already shown that we have not looked to
them in vain. India, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand are sending
powerful contingents, and the Territorials of Great Britain have loyally
responded to the stern call of duty."

Lord Kitchener concluded by saying that he desired to have in the
field constantly an Army not unworthy of the power and responsibilities of
the Empire. (Cheers.) He could not at that stage say the limit of the force
that would be required. The scale of the Field Army now being engaged
might attain in the course of the next six months to a total of 30 Divisions,
which would be continually maintained in the field, but if the war were
protracted and our fortunes varied, or adverse, then he was confident
that further exertions and sacrifices for the Empire would not be denied.
(Loud cheers.)

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER.

LONDON, August 25th.
3.55 p.m.

When the House of Commons reassembled there was an atmosphere
of tense expectancy. Many of the members wore military uniform.

Mr. Asquith announced:—"We have heard to-day from Field-
Marshal Sir John French that the withdrawal of his troops to a new
position was successfully effected. It was not accomplished without
considerable loss. They were pressed hard by the enemy, who
were, however, shaken off. It is undesirable to say more at present,
except that the Field Marshal reports that, despite hard marching and
hard fighting, the British forces are in the best of spirits. The Field
Marshal estimates the casualties at something over two thousand, but
we have not yet received any names."

FOUR NAMUR FORTS HOLD OUT.

LONDON, August 26th.
7.10 p.m.

A German official announcement published at Copenhagen admits
that four of the Namur forts are still untaken, though five of them have
fallen.

SATISFACTORY CONDITION OF BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, August 26th.
12.05 a.m.

The Official Press Bureau announces that there has been no further
general engagement, and that the condition of the British troops is in
every way satisfactory.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

LONDON, August 26th.
4.35 a.m.

Details of the great battle show that there were enormous losses
on both sides. The British troops and the African troops inflicted severe
losses on the German Imperial Guard. All reports are unanimous in
praising the admirable behaviour of the British troops, which only fell
back at the express command of the Generalissimo, and not owing to
pressure by the enemy. The Algerian soldiers distinguished themselves
by a magnificent bayonet charge, advancing three kilometres despite a
deadly fire from the *mitrailleuses*.

[The Algerian troops are known as the XIXth Army Corps. French
residents are under the same obligation to serve as in France; natives are
under the obligation to serve 3 years with the colours and 7 in the Reserve,
but the total number taken is fixed, and there is a ballot, substitution being
allowed. The troops are permanently stationed in North Africa, but they
belong to the 'Metropolitan,' not to the Colonial Army. There are 3 regiments
of zouaves, each of 5 battalions, and 2 battalions of African light infantry,
each of 5 companies; 3 regiments of cavalry (Chasseurs d'Afrique), of 5
squadrons; 9 field batteries, 4 mountain battalions and 2 garrison battalions;
also about 12 companies of engineers. These are all European troops and in the
case of the artillery and engineers their recruiting depots are in France. The
Foreign Legion of 2 regiments, of 4 battalions is recruited from foreigners of
any nationality, but officered chiefly by Frenchmen; the headquarters of both
regiments are in Algeria but battalions are sent to any colony where they may
be required. The Natives are 3 regiments of Algerian Tirailleurs each of 6
battalions (one has now 8), and 8 regiments of Spahis (Arab cavalry) each of
5 squadrons. The officers and a proportion of the non-commissioned officers of
the native regiments are French. We presume it is to the European troops of
the Corps that reference is made in the telegram.]

EMPEROR OF GERMANY'S UNCLE KILLED.

LONDON, August 26th.
6.50 a.m.

It is reported on good authority that the Emperor of Germany's
uncle, Prince Frederick Leopold, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial
Guard, was killed.

[The Prince was a son of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia
(cousin of the Emperor Frederick III), and a brother of the Duchess of
Connaught.]

FRENCH PROCEEDING METHODICALLY—ALGERIAN TROOPS
SUCCESS OVER GERMAN GUARD CORPS.

LONDON, August 26th.
12.05 a.m.

A French official announcement says that the French movement,
which began yesterday, is proceeding methodically, despite German
opposition.

The German Guard Corps were roughly handled in a hand to
hand fight with the Algerian troops and lost heavily.

GERMAN MILITARY GOVERNOR IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, August 26th.
6.50 a.m.

Field Marshal von der Goltz has been appointed Military
Governor of that part of Belgium occupied by the Germans. A Civil
Administrator has also been appointed.

GERMANS BOMBARD MALINES.

LONDON, August 25th.
11.05 p.m.

The Germans have bombarded Malines, damaging the famous
cathedral steeple, and two hundred houses.

The Belgians vigorously retaliated and drove the enemy towards
Vilvorde.

There were considerable losses on both sides.

[Malines is a Belgian city, divided into two portions by the river Dyle.
It is the central station for the railways which traverse Belgium in all directions.
The cathedral, the steeple of which has been damaged, is that of St. Rombaut
with a steeple 820ft. in height, and containing the "Last Supper" by Rubens.
The city communicates with Louvain by a canal navigable for vessels of 160
tons. Vilvorde is on the Senne and 6 miles N.E. by N. of Brussels.]

BELGIANS DRIVE BACK THREE GERMAN DIVISIONS.

LONDON, August 26th.
1.30 p.m.

A Belgian official dispatch reports that the Army sallied out from
Antwerp and drove three German divisions yesterday back from the
neighbourhood of Malines upon Vilvorde.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

FURTHER SUCCESSES.

LONDON, August 26th.
4.10 a.m.

The Russian forces continue on the offensive. The German Army on the East Prussian frontier beat a retreat by forced marches, concentrating on Königsburg fortress. Three divisions of Germans occupied a fortified region north of Neidenburg. The Russians attacked them and enveloped the left flank of the Germans, who fled, abandoning their guns.

NEWS FROM TSINGTAU.

A MESSAGE FROM THE EMPEROR.

LONDON, August 26th.
5.50 p.m.

A cable from Tsingtau received in New York says that a cypher message from the Emperor William instructing the Garrison to defend the position to the utmost, was read at roll call on Friday evening and was received stoically.

The Germans have destroyed with dynamite all the tall structures which might be of assistance to the attacking fleet, by giving sighting points; also the railroad bridge at the boundary of their leased territory, and they have razed the Chinese villages within their territory, the inhabitants of these villages being partially compensated.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

AUSTRIA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, August 26th.
3.40 a.m.

Austria has handed passports to the Japanese Ambassador, and the Austrian Ambassador at Tokyo has been recalled.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND.

LONDON, August 26th.
4.10 a.m.

The Canadian Patriotic Fund is rapidly mounting. Toronto City alone contributed \$237,000 in one day and expects to raise half-a-million dollars in the next four days.

WAR NEWS.

CAPTURE OF THE H.A.L.
"SENEGAMBIA."

The Harburg-America steamer *Senegambia* was brought into port yesterday by the French cruiser *Duplex*. She is the joint prize of the *Duplex* and H.M.S. *Triumph*. The *Senegambia* has on board a large cargo of coal and several head of cattle. The steamer has been handed over to the Prize Court.

"ANDALUSIA" RETURNS TO MANILA.

A Manila contemporary of the 19th inst. says:—
"Bringing her entire Manila cargo still in her hold, the Hamburg-America freighter *Andalusia* returned to port early Tuesday morning, seeking the protection of the neutral port. The *Andalusia* left Manila about two weeks ago, but was called back by wireless."
The *Andalusia* has much cargo on board for Hongkong and it is stated that she has a large consignment of ammunition for Tsingtau. She ran into Amy a fortnight ago in order to avoid the attentions of a British gunboat, but put to sea again when a typhoon was raging.

N.D.L. "SANDAKAN" CAPTURED.

Jolo, August 18th.
A coastguard cutter arrived from Borneo reports the capture of the North German Lloyd steamer *Sandakan* at Labuan. Passengers for Jolo were transferred to the coastguard and brought to Jolo.
[The *Sandakan* is one of the North German Lloyd steamers on the run between Singapore, Borneo ports and Zambanga.]

SHIPPING DETAINED IN JAPANESE WATERS.

GERMAN SAILORS ARRESTED FOR DESERTION.

The Hakodate correspondent of the *Japan Gazette*, writing on the 11th inst., said:—
The British steamer *New Zealand* Transport left Portland, Oregon, on the 22nd of July with a cargo of lumber for Tsingtau. On the breaking out of the war the owners of the vessel, also the consignees of the cargo in China, became very apprehensive regarding this vessel, especially as the underwriters refused to consider either vessel or cargo at any rate against war risk. Under these circumstances steps were taken to intercept the vessel when passing through Tsingtau Straits and two steamers chartered to patrol the straits. Although the weather during the past few days was hazy and at times thick, they succeeded in this, and the vessel arrived safely at Hakodate late last night, where she now is awaiting further orders.
Three British steamers are detained at Muroran and three at Otaru. One of the latter, the steamer *River Clyde*, had five Germans amongst her crew. A German, by the name of Gartner, residing at Otaru, went on board of this vessel, and, stating that he was the German Vice-Consul at Otaru, ordered these men

on shore, and supplied them with funds and tickets to Yokohama, where the men were told to apply to the German Consul. General from whom he claimed he had received his instructions. The Master of the *River Clyde* applied to the British Vice-Consul at Hakodate, charging the men with desertion, and on their arrival here they were arrested and to-day were returned to Otaru, where they will be put on board of their vessel.

GERMAN SHIPS AT MANILA.

The list of "Vessels in Port" in the Manila papers of the 19th inst. contains the names of 14 German ships, viz.: *Hilde, Mathilde, Sachsen, Suesia, Maier, Tschenggen, Johannes, Clara, Jochen, Tycoon, Eltinger, Carl, Dedderichsen, Sambla, Amphin, Andalusia*.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

There is not much doubt in regard to Eastern America's opinion of the European war, according to a summary of newspaper comments obtained by the Japanese Government. The *Tribune* says:—

The act of Germany in violating Belgian neutrality for the purpose of invading northern France is not only a strategic loss in making an enemy of Belgium with her 100,000 troops, but gives a definite and just reason to Great Britain for making war on Germany. The *Philadelphia Record* says:—

It is an act of madness that Germany, while fighting against two military Powers, should challenge the great naval Power. Great Britain desired to maintain neutrality, but Germany provoked the hostility of the British Fleet. The London Government could not but accept the challenge.

The *New York Herald* says:—
If the war does not entail tragic loss of life and property, the act of the German Emperor in flinging declarations of war right and left, will be an amusing show. The Emperor's bold act may make a deep impression on the German people, but diplomatically viewed it is a thoughtless blunder.

The *World* says:—
Germany has gone mad. The policy of the German Emperor, which is responsible for the warfare of the whole of Europe, cannot be described except as madness itself. The Emperor is now struggling against an alliance which is stronger than the European confederation that opposed Napoleon I. The German absolutism has become a menace to mankind, and the breakdown will lead not only to the revival of European republicanism but to the salvation of the German nation itself.

The *New York Times* describes the circumstances which caused Germany to fight against France, Russia, and England, and the declaration of Japan that she would assist Great Britain in the event of the latter's interests in the Far East being endangered. The *Times* concludes by saying:—

"We hope that absolutism will not win the day."

SEQUEL TO HONGKONG BANK CASE.

RIBEIRO CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

At the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Rodrigo Alvaro Ribeiro, alias Roberts, alias Vieira Ribeiro, was charged on three counts with forging two cheques for \$200, in the name of Lawrence Noel Lee, Hon. Secretary of the China Association, and uttering, disposing of, or otherwise putting off, knowing it to be forged, a request purporting to be signed by Wu Lu Wan for the delivery of a cheque-book on the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Mr. D. Lewis (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master) prosecuted, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended, the defendant pleading not guilty.
Mr. Lewis explained that the defendant was formerly employed in the Insurance Department of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., of which department Mr. Lee was the head, and Mr. Lee was also Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong branch of the China Association. The defendant acted as Mr. Lee's stenographer and typist, and did all the clerical work for Mr. Lee in connection with the China Association. On the 27th November last year a cheque was presented at the Hongkong Bank, made payable to bearer, for \$200, and this was duly cashed. At the end of the year Mr. Lee received from the Bank the usual notice stating that the account of the China Association showed a balance or debit of so much, and Mr. Lee handed this over to the defendant to see if it were correct. The defendant informed Mr. Lee that it was correct, and the latter signed the counterfoil and returned it to the Bank. If Mr. Lee had made an examination himself he would have discovered that a cheque for \$200 about which he knew nothing had been drawn and debited against his account. It was taken from the cheque-book of the China Association. Then on the 2nd February another cheque, drawn to bearer, also for \$200, and also purporting to be signed by Mr. Lee, was presented at the Bank and cashed. On the same day the defendant applied to Mr. Lee for half a day's leave of absence, and Mr. Lee had not seen him since. The defendant left the Colony. Mr. Lee, when he gave evidence before, said that the defendant had access to his cheque-book, that he wrongly certified his balance as being correct, that the handwriting on the body of the cheques was that of the defendant, and that the signatures on the cheques were not his (Mr. Lee's). In the month of March following Mr. Lee suspected there was something wrong, and found that the two cheques had been debited to his account. He saw the Bank officials, and they were satisfied that these were in fact forgeries. There was no evidence as to who presented the cheques.

Passing on to the third charge, regarding the alleged forged letter, Mr. Lewis said that on the 16th January a letter was received in the ordinary course of business at the Hongkong Bank requesting them to give the bearer a cheque-book containing 25 cheques. That application was signed Wu Lu Wan, assistant comprador to Messrs. Reiss & Company. This was received rather late in the afternoon, and could not be delivered that day. On the following day Mr. G. B. Dunnett, of the Bank, was rung up on the telephone and asked about this cheque-book. Mr. Dunnett said he would send it along at once to Reiss & Co.'s office, but the person at the other end of the telephone said he would be sending round a couple of it. This person gave the name of Wu Lu Wan. Later in the morning a Japanese boy appeared at the Bank, bringing with him a chit-book bearing the name of the comprador to Reiss & Co., and inside the book was a chit asking for the cheque-book. The paper on which both chits were written was paper supplied to the Insurance Department of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. When the cheque-book was brought to the counter and the name called, the Japanese boy claimed it. The Chinese clerk said that the cheque-book was for Reiss & Co., and refused to give it to the Japanese. He sent the book to Reiss & Co.'s offices, and it was discovered that Wu Lu Wan had not applied for a cheque-book. The way the Japanese boy came into the affair required explanation. On the 17th January a man who had been identified as the defendant came to the Nomura Hotel and engaged a room, giving the name of R. Roberts, and address as Shanghai. He brought no luggage. He called a Japanese boy and told him to send someone to the Bank with a chit-book, and when the chit-book came out with the cheque-book inside to claim it. The Japanese boy went himself.

Mr. G. B. Dunnett gave evidence, and said that he did not see the first cheque. In his opinion it was a forgery. He admitted that he had been misled by the signature on the application for a cheque book.

Mr. Lewis (to the Magistrate): When your Worship sees the second exhibit, (the chit enclosed in the chit book) you will see how closely it resembles the real signature.
The proceedings were adjourned until to-day.

CAPTAIN KENDALL.

It is officially announced that Captain Kendall, the commander of the *Empress of Ireland*, has been ordered to take a complete rest, after which he will be given a shore position in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. This position will be a promotion. A *Reuter* message from Ottawa adds that the fact that Mr. Tuttons, first officer of the *Storstad*, holds a Norwegian certificate, the Canadian Maritime Parliament will be unable to inflict punishment on that officer, who is held responsible for the *Empress of Ireland* catastrophe. A report has, however, been sent to the Norwegian authorities. It is proposed to alter the Canadian law so that in future officers of foreign vessels engaged in the Canadian coasting trade must have Canadian certificates.

NOTES FROM PEKING.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, August 15th.

"WHITE WOLF" TERROR AT AN END.
There can be little doubt now that the formidable "White Wolf" has received his quietus, and that China has, in consequence, one trouble the less. The relief to the country which he terrorised so long must indeed be great and the relief to the Government itself is considerable. The Government adhere to their conviction, or profess to still believe, that he was an emissary of Sun Yat-sen and Company, who supplied him with arms and ammunition in order to harass the administration and make possible another revolution. This view is not supported by the facts which have been published in foreign newspapers from missionary sources. "White Wolf" was no political agitator or honest rebel, but an unrepentant, cruel and rapacious robber who took life without the least compunction. An interesting sequel to the killing of the "White Wolf" developed this week. It transpired that the officer who claimed to have cut off the head of the great robber enjoyed merit which rightly belonged to others, and on this being represented to the President he withdrew the mandate conferring promotion on this officer. One would have thought that some more drastic punishment would have been meted out to the dishonest officer, but it is considered that the President would not deem it expedient to deal harshly with a military officer.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.

There have been several paragraphs going the rounds this week on the subject of the President's family. Two ladies of the Palace have this week each presented him with a daughter, and this is stated to have brought the number of his children up to thirty. When I asked some Chinese how many children the President had, I was, of course, informed fifteen, the explanation being that the fifteen daughters were not reckoned. If Yuan were to found a dynasty there should be little fear of it dying out for years to come. In this connection I might mention a little incident which is not without significance. A foreigner who had business to transact in the Palace paused in his walk when he saw a string of a dozen richies or more coming in his direction. Naturally, he inquired who the occupants were, and was informed that they were the President's *taits* (wives), but before he could inquire any further a soldier came along and told him to turn his head away. The wives of the great one must not be looked at by other men.

COWARDICE PUNISHED.

In striking contrast to the leniency extended to the military officer mentioned above is the decision that two magistrates who deserted their posts on the approach of bandits are to be shot. This does seem unnecessarily severe. The officials are civilians and they would not be in a position most likely to offer any resistance to robbers. Whatever view be taken of their conduct, it is tolerably certain that most Chinese in their positions would have acted similarly.

PRESIDENT'S PEACE EFFORTS.

That China should stand forth as the Apostle of Peace is to say the least, decidedly interesting. The President's representations to President Wilson to endeavour to secure peace were well received, and now Yuan is to invite all the Foreign Ministers in Peking to a tea party with the object of discussing peace overtures. The President must have learned from the missionaries that "Blessed is the Peacemaker"—but what a time the missionaries must have these days explaining the war of the Christian nations to their converts!

UNPAID BILLS.

As China will not have the money she contemplated for paying off the short term loans, it is intended that the financial needs of the country will be met by holding on to the money already in hand. In other words, the indemnity instalments will be withheld, a course which seems fairly reasonable in the circumstances. The Imperial Family will likely feel the pinch also. It has been informed that the allowance granted them will have to be curtailed, and arrangements have already been made for effecting economies within the Imperial Palace.

POLICING THE LEGATION QUARTER.

The Chinese authorities have undertaken the policing of the Legation Quarter, which is now patrolled by Chinese policemen accompanied by English-speaking sergeants. The Peking police are about the best of their kind in China. Chinese soldiers have not taken charge of the patrols on the city wall formerly undertaken by the German Legation Guards.

RISING PRICES.

The price of all imported foodstuffs has increased at least 20 per cent., and it is said that condensed milk has gone up as much as fifty per cent. A foreigner who had his boots repaired the other day was asked to pay \$1.50 instead of the usual \$1.50 "on account of the war."

PERSONAL.

The many friends of Mr. David Fraser, the *Times* correspondent in Peking, who is at present home on leave, will be interested to learn that he is accompanying the British Expeditionary force on the Continent.

The number of foreign correspondents in the capital has been reduced by the departure of Dr. Anderson of the *Chicago Daily News*, the journal having decided to close its bureau here.

His Excellency Mr. G. O. Wallenburg, the Swedish Minister to China and Japan, has returned hurriedly to Tokyo. Lord Pfrrench, the representative of Pauling & Company, railway contractors, leaves Peking for London in a week or two. This looks as if the work in connection with the Shasi-Shingyin Railway will be, like so many other things in China, delayed until the war is ended.

THE SABBATH DAY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

We are informed that a keen controversy is raging among missionaries and others as to the observance of the Fourth Commandment. One Missionary writes:—"When last in Hongkong I was asked to answer the first statement on the paper made by a well-known missionary there. Unable to do so satisfactorily, I wrote home to a Professor in my university, and his reply, now to hand, seems too excellent to send merely to the clergyman in question, such a conclusive answer deserving a wider circulation. I, as a physician, regard the matter very seriously, for at least one missionary was sent home last year from Hongkong mentally afflicted from overwork, seven days a week; and many more are neuroasthenics, although escaping the madhouse. My medical training, and a long personal experience tells me that one day's rest in seven means an extraordinary increase in physical and mental health and efficiency."

The extract forwarded to us reads as follows:—

"We are not under the law of Moses, we are under the law of Grace, therefore we are not bound to keep the Sabbath day holy, and can travel, do secular work, etc., on Sunday. Is this true?"

I quite agree with the persons who say that we are not under the Mosaic law, but I think they forget that the group of commandments, in which is included the direction to observe the Sabbath, is sharply separated in Deut. v. 22 from the ceremonial law, and comprise a series of large moral precepts, not one of which a right-minded man ever takes exception to. On what grounds then can we select one and say that we are not bound to observe it because it is Mosaic; but that we are bound to observe the others? If one is bound to observe the others, so is the tenth. The change of day is nothing to the point: as Dr. G. Thomas has well said, no one knows which is the real seventh day. It is the principle—the spirit—of the command that is vital, as our Lord teaches in one case, Matt. v. 28, and John in another, I. John iii. 15, and there are indications of the importance of the first day even in the Old Testament, as you may know. The principle is one day in seven to be marked off as different from the other six, no matter how close you may have walked with God throughout them. The Son of Man is Lord of the Sabbath, of the one day in seven, therefore He must be specially consulted as to how that special day of His should be spent; I am to regulate my life in such fashion that, so far as I am concerned, no one has to do any thing that might conflict with the Lord's claim to settle the details of that day for him.

That is why I object to all forms of Sunday traffic. If a man is compelled to run a train, or to collect, or deliver letters, I am, in principle, interfering with the right of the Lord of the Sabbath to regulate that man's life on His own day. If I utilise existing arrangements for that day I am sanctioning the practice.

How in detail the Sabbath should be kept is a matter of opinion, but it should be marked off; and each person's keeping of it should be, as far as lies in that person's power, so planned that each one in contact with him should be free to reserve the day for God. The question of whether that other did, or did not observe it, is manifestly beside the mark.

H. W. M.

REQUIEM SERVICE FOR THE LATE POPE PIUS X.

Yesterday morning, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, a very imposing "Requiem" Pontifical Mass was officiated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Pozzoni at 9 o'clock for the repose of the soul of the late Pope Pius X.

The Church was draped in black and the pillars interlaced with ribbons. In the centre, beneath the zimbombium, a huge catafalque was erected, surmounted by an ornate canopy in which the time and the pontifical garments were placed upon the coffin, which was covered with a long velvet cloth with white trimmings. Huge silvered candlesticks surrounded the catafalque and cypress wreaths in the shape "P. X." were scattered at the foot. The Mass started a little after 9 o'clock. His Lordship, assisted by the Deacon, Rev. Fr. Zamponi, and the sub-deacon, Rev. Fr. Carabelli, with the chief assistant, the Very Rev. Fr. De Maria, started the Mass, the Choir singing the "Introitus," while the band of St. Lewis Industrial School played a funeral march at the lateral door of the Church under the portico. During the Mass the girls of the Convents sang in response to the full choir.

The last "Absolutions" at the catafalque were given by the Rev. Frs. L. Robert, F. Noval, F. Monnier, A. Leong (the Dean of the Chinese priests) and His Lordship the Bishop. The last "De Profundis" was sung by the full choir.

Among those present were:—H.E. The Governor and his A.D.C., Hon. Mr. Severn, Colonial Secretary, Lt.-Col. Radcliffe, Major and Mrs. Bowen, Capt. G. M. D. Pirs, R.G.A., Commandatore Z. Volpicelli, Consul-General for Italy, Commandatore J. J. Leiria, Consul for Portugal, and Mme. Leiria, M. Liebert, Consul-General for France and the Misses Liebert, the Consul-General for Panama and wife, J. G. de Bernedo, Consul for Chile, Mr. T. E. Dealy, Chief of the Consular Office, Mr. J. M. Alves and wife, Chey. E. Tse Yat and wife, the President General of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Rev. Director of St. Joseph's College, Messrs. H. Dixon, G. Galuzzi and family, Mrs. E. Rozario and Miss Rozario and members of the Ladies' League, etc. The staff of St. Joseph's College, the personnel of the two Convents and a great number of congregations. In fact, the Cathedral was filled, not a seat being left vacant.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES AT CANTON.

Mr. Pro-Consul Davidson, in a report on the trade of Canton for 1913, notes that there has been a slight tendency for trade to migrate to Hongkong on account of greater security and to avoid the uncertain incidence of taxation.

Writing of local industries he says:—
There have been no important developments in local industries. As a result of the quasi-monopoly established in their favour by the embargo on the export of limestone mentioned in the 1913 report, which was successfully maintained until the end of the year, the Canton cement works have had a very profitable year. The receipts of the Canton Electric Company have almost doubled themselves during 1913. These were, however, in the depreciated bank-notes, and actually some 35 to 40 per cent. must be written off. The same applies to the receipts of the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, which also show a very large increase.

A paper mill has been started at Kongmoon, at the mouth of the West River. The capital, \$300,000, is entirely Chinese, and there is a chief engineer in charge. The output at the end of the year was about 15 tons a week. Given good management its success should be assured, as there are some 20 native papers issued daily in Canton alone.

On the subject of land development, the Consul writes:—So far there has not arisen a demand amongst either Chinese or foreigners for business sites in the Kuper Island section of the city. What effect through running between Hankow and Kowloon will have on native and foreign establishments for purposes of re-packing native produce remains to be seen. The fact that reclaimed land at Fatti opposite to the foreign concessions on Shameen, and admirably adapted to serve shipping, is still lying undeveloped goes to show that present trade is not in need of further facilities.

INTIMATIONS

ECZEMA IN PATCHES ON CHILD'S FACE

Could Not Rest By Night. Itching Simply Awful. Face Much Inflamed. Had to Tie Her Hands, Cauticured Soap and Ointment Healed.

Clyde House, Blackhorse Rd., Kingswood, Bristol, Eng.—"When my little girl was five months old a rash came on her face. They said it was eczema.

The trouble began with scaly patches on her cheeks and then it spread all over her face. I do not think you could put a pin point between them. We could not get any rest by night as the itching was simply awful and her face was very much inflamed. We had to tie her hands to keep her from scratching.

"After trying different ointments which did not do any good the doctor said, 'I wish Cuticura Soap and Ointment.' I washed the affected parts with the Cuticura Soap and then anointed with the Cuticura Ointment. There was quite a improvement in a few days. For three months I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment and then there was a perfect cure." (Signed) N. Wride, Jan. 17, 1914.

Cuticura Soap assisted when necessary by light touches of Cuticura Ointment does much to prevent pimples, blackheads and other unattractive eruptions, and promote permanent skin health.

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[96-19]

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713-1714-1715-1716-1717-1718-1719-1720-1721-1722-1723-1724-1725-1726-1727-1728-1729-1730-1731-1732-1733-1734-1735-1736-1737-1738-1739-1740-1741-1742-1743-1744-1745-1746-1747-1748-1749-1750-1751-1752-1753-1754-1755-1756-1757-1758-1759-1760-1761-1762-1763-1764-1765-1766-1767-1768-1769-1770-1771-1772-1773-1774-1775-1776-1777-1778-1779-1780-1781-1782-1783-1784-1785-1786-1787-1788-1789-1790-1791-1792-1793-1794-1795-1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801-1802-1803-1804-1805-1806-1807-1808-1809-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1815-1816-1817-1818-1819-1820-1821-1822-1823-1824-1825-1826-1827-1828-1829-1830-1831-1832-1833-1834-1835-1836-1837-1838-1839-1840-1841-1842-1843-1844-1845-1846-1847-1848-1849-1850-1851-1852-1853-1854-1855-1856-1857-1858-1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1864-1865-1866-1867-1868-1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884-1885-1886-1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-250

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

All the Homeward Siberian Mails despatched from Hongkong up to and including that of the 18th July have reached London.
The Public will be advised when notice of arrival of the five remaining mails sent to London via Siberia, viz., *Empress of India*, *Yokohama*, *Kancho*, *Paul Lead*, is received.
THE DESPATCH OF THE MAILS TO EUROPE VIA SIBERIA HAS BEEN RESUMED.

The Parcel Post service via Siberia to countries in Europe, other than Russia, is suspended.
The Parcel Post service to Egypt and countries beyond is for the present suspended.

The *Amazon*, with the MAIL FROM LONDON (via Siberia) of Wednesday, the 29th ult., is due to arrive here to-day.

The *Yokohama Maru*, with the AMERICAN MAIL ex *Nippon Maru*, is due to arrive here to-day.

The *Arcadia*, with the ENGLISH MAIL, left Singapore on Saturday, the 22nd inst., and may be expected to arrive here to-day. This packet brings the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all-sea route on the 22nd ult., and for despatch overland on the 26th ult.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	<i>Sungkang</i>	Thursday, 27th, 8.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard, Haiphong and Pakhoi	<i>Rue</i>	Thursday, 27th, 8.00 A.M.
Saigon	<i>Denawongse</i>	Thursday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	<i>Benary</i>	Thursday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	<i>Taisang</i>	Thursday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	<i>Drafer</i>	Thursday, 27th, Noon
Shanghai and North China	<i>Anhui</i>	Thursday, 27th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Nagasaki and Vladivostok	<i>Erroll</i>	Thursday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
SAIGON, STRAITS, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE, EGYPT AND EUROPE VIA MARSSEILLE		
Amoy and Foochow	<i>Amoy</i>	Friday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Philippines Islands	<i>Heaven</i>	Friday, 28th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	<i>Loonang</i>	Saturday, 29th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	<i>Yingchow</i>	Saturday, 29th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Saturday, 29th, 4.00 P.M.
Philippines Islands		
*Shanghai and *North China	<i>Lionahing</i>	Saturday, 29th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow	<i>Haimua</i>	Sunday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Philippines Islands		
*Shanghai and *North China	<i>Haitan</i>	Tuesday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	<i>Tan</i>	Tuesday, 1st, 2.00 P.M.
Bandakau	<i>Lianahow</i>	Tuesday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
*Wohaiwei and *Tientsin	<i>Haiman</i>	Wednesday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	<i>Hingang</i>	Wednesday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.
Philippines Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Port Darwin	<i>Haiting</i>	Thursday, 3rd, 10.00 A.M.
	<i>Taiyin</i>	Friday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
		Monday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.

* Specially superscribed correspondence only.

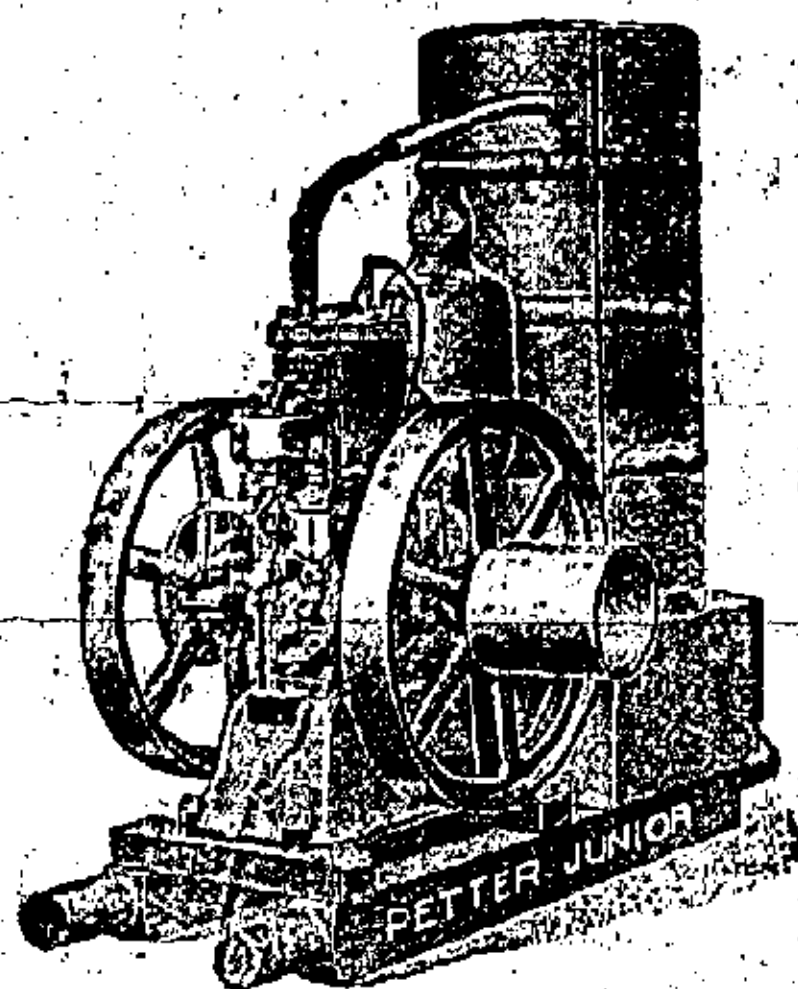
MONEY LETTERS.—The Post Office declines all responsibility for unregistered letters containing bank notes or jewellery, and where Registration has been neglected WILL MAKE NO ENQUIRIES into alleged losses of such (Postal Guide 118).

Mails for CANTON, WUCHOW and SAMSHUI are closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m. and at 4 p.m., on Sundays at 9 a.m.

Mails for MACAO are closed on week-days at 7.15 a.m. and 1.15 p.m. On Sundays the mail is closed at 8 a.m.

Mails for NANTAU, SAMSHUI, KOSMOON and KAMCHUK are closed on week-days at 4 p.m. On Sundays the mails are closed at 9 a.m.

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Hongkong, 1st August, 1914.

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Arrived Hongkong on 21st Aug. 1914.
From ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PLYMOUTH, SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at customs in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godowns Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st August 1914.

S.S. "CORDILLERE."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. "Basque" from Havre ex s.s. "Medoc" and from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Cambrail", in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned Goods remaining unclaimed after the 29th inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 1st Sept., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on the 29th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong 24th August, 1914.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 26th.

ON LONDON:—		
Telegraphic Transfers	195	
Bank Bills, on demand	195	
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	195	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	195	
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1104	
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight, 10s		
ON PARIS:—		
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.	
Credits, at 4 months' sight	nom.	
ON GERMANY:—		
On demand	nom.	
ON NEW YORK:—		
Bank Bills, on demand	45	
Credits, at 60 days' sight	nom.	
ON BOMBAY:—		
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.	
Bank, on demand	135	
ON CALCUTTA:—		
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.	
Bank, on demand	135	
ON SHANGHAI:—		
Bank, at sight	75	
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.	
ON YOKOHAMA:—		
On demand	88	
ON MANILA:—		
On demand—Pesos	87	
ON SINGAPORE:—		
On demand	76	
ON BATAVIA:—		
On demand	107	
ON HAIKONG:—		
On demand	nom.	
ON SAIGON:—		
On demand	nom.	
ON BANGKOK:—		
On demand	85	
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.00	nom.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$58.40	
SILVER, per oz		no quot.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong 20 cents pieces	\$ 8.60 discount.
Hongkong 10 "	\$ 9.05 "

TO-DAY

5 p.m.—Hongkong Jockey Club Meeting.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 31st Aug. —

2 p.m.—Yue Hing Loong Meeting of Creditors at the Registered Office.

3 p.m.—Auction of Two Lots of Crown Land at Kennedy Town and North Point, by Public Works Dept.

Saturday, 1st Sept. —

Noon—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders at the City Hall.

Noon—Royal Aerial Waters Manufactory Co., Ltd., General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS

of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1913.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE "DAILY PRESS OFFICE" \$5.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1914.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

OPERATING MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.	
MONGOLIA 27000 tons	MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 18000 tons	SIBERIA 18000 tons
CHINA 10200 tons	NILE 11000 tons
PERSIA 9000 tons	

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

MONGOLIA	Sailing TUESDAY, 15th Sept., at 1 P.M.
KOREA	" TUESDAY, 6th Oct., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	" TUESDAY, 18th Oct., at 1 P.M.
CHINA (via Manila)	" TUESDAY, 27th Oct., at Noon.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Moreau, the world-famous caterer. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—music, water, swimming, etc., etc.—all at the disposal of the passengers throughout the trip.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

R. O. MORTON, AGENT,

King's Buildings.

TEL. No. 141.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FOR	STRAITS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	POLYNESIEN	On 1st Sept.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	HOMeward	
	AMAZONE	On 28th Aug., at Noon.
	PAUL LEGAT	On 1st Sept.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS. TRANSHIPPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, BOMBAY and AUSTRALIA; at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON, PARIS by rail. Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice versa.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT.

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

SMOKE
"CAPSTAN"
TOBACCO
AND
CIGARETTES

ALSO
"CAPSTAN"
Mixture

W.D & H.O. WILLS
Bristol and London.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	8.00
Return " (available also for return by day steamer)	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
Return "	8.00

The attention of the travelling Public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the Company's vessels. Passengers arriving by Night steamers from Canton (due at Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 27th AUGUST, 1914.

8 a.m. HONAM.	8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
5 p.m. FATSHAN.	5 p.m. KINSHAN.

FRIDAY, 28th AUGUST, 1914.

8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.	8 a.m. HONAM.
5 p.m. KINSHAN.	5 p.m. FATSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,651. S.S. TAIHAN, Tons 2,008.

HONGKONG TO MACAO

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 23rd AUGUST, 1914.

The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m., and return from Macao at 2 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOISANG.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDU-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM, 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANTI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier.

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